

Economic Sanctions: Legislation in the 106th Congress

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Abstract

The 106th Congress considered more than 150 legislative proposals to impose new foreign policy or national security sanctions, modify or terminate existing sanctions regimes, make some aspects of U.S. trade exempt from the application of sanctions, or reform how Congress and the Executive Branch use sanctions in furtherance of national security or foreign policy. Of the initiatives that drew the greatest attention – sanctions policy reform and food and medical export exemptions – only the latter was enacted.

This report tracks legislation relating to the use of economic sanctions in pursuit of foreign policy or national security objectives. Separate sections are given to the areas of greatest activity: sanctions imposed against India and Pakistan; exemptions of food and medicine exports; and sanctions reform. A separate table is included listing sanctions measures that were introduced but received no consideration, including measures pertaining to export controls, nonproliferation, drug certifications, and the sanctions regimes leveled, or proposed to be leveled, against Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Serbia and Montenegro, and other countries.

Summary

Economic sanctions are coercive measures imposed by one country, or coalition of countries, against another country, its government or individual entities therein, to bring about a change in behavior or policies. Economic sanctions regimes typically include a range of measures such as trade embargoes; restrictions on exports or imports; denial of foreign assistance, loans and investments; control of foreign assets held in the United States; or the restriction of economic transactions that involve U.S. citizens or businesses.

As one part of the foreign policy tool kit, economic sanctions are often used in conjunction with diplomatic, political, cultural, or military options. The 106th Congress considered more than 150 legislative proposals that would have imposed new foreign policy or national security sanctions, modified or terminated existing sanctions regimes, made some aspects of U.S. trade exempt from the application of such sanctions, or reformed how Congress and the Executive Branch use sanctions in furtherance of foreign policy or national security.

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Background

The current congressional debate on the use of economic sanctions in foreign policy has its roots in Cold War legislation, anti-apartheid legislation of the 1980s, and U.S. reaction to Iraq's aggression toward Kuwait in 1990. It has not been unusual for Congress to scrutinize the executive branch's choice to use sanctions over other foreign policy tools, particularly in instances where the United States has acted unilaterally or in instances where the President has invoked statutory authority to curtail economic transactions but has not sought wider counsel or support from Congress. In some cases Congress takes a position in contrast to the Administration. To address relations with apartheid South Africa, for example, Congress enacted, over the President's veto, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 to impose a range of economic restrictions against that country's government. In other instances, as in the recent case of Burma, Congress takes the lead in pressing for or even requiring the imposition of sanctions. In yet other instances, such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, though sanctions are imposed by the Administration, Congress supports the Administration's decision to use other means (in the case of Iraq, military force), and expresses that support with votes.

Issues Involved in the Recent Sanctions Debate

Most recently, understanding when and how sanctions work, and understanding what toll their use might exact, have become central issues in congressional discussions on foreign policy options.¹ Many analysts consider India's and Pakistan's testing of nuclear detonation devices in the spring of 1998, and the subsequent imposition of economic sanctions by the United States and other significant trading partners, to be a critical turning point in the sanctions debate. The United States imposed sanctions, in part, because of inflexibility in the law; the President had little choice. Though the statute requires that the sanctions be imposed evenly, the nature of the extensive bilateral relationships between the United States and Pakistan, and between the United States and India, resulted in the sanctions being disproportionately punitive toward Pakistan. What captured Congress' attention, above all else, was the substantial impact the sanctions would have on American wheat growers if Congress did not pass alleviating legislation.

At about the same time, but on a different front, that Congress was mulling over the domestic impact of the nonproliferation sanctions, news reports circulated that

¹ See also *Economic Sanctions To Achieve U.S. Foreign Policy Goals: Discussion and Guide to Current Law*, CRS Report 97-949, by Dianne E. Rennack and Robert D. Shuey.

sanctions against Iraq were having a devastating impact on that country's civilian population. These sanctions have been in place since 1990, when Iraq invaded its neighbor, Kuwait. The multilateral sanctions have been maintained amidst concerns that Iraq is pursuing the manufacture and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction.

In this context, Congress took a new look at the practice of restricting, for foreign policy or national security reasons, another country's access to U.S. markets, U.S. producers, and especially U.S.-produced food and medical exports. Only two months after the sanctions were imposed against India and Pakistan for detonating nuclear devices, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, a bill to allow U.S. government financing for wheat sales to Pakistan. A few months later, most of the sanctions pertaining to nonmilitary assistance and nonmilitary transactions were waived. Altering sanctions policy to allow U.S. farmers to sell wheat to Pakistan, and maintaining sanctions against Iraq amidst reports about the deterioration of the health of that country's civilian population, in turn, invigorated a larger discussion on the use of food and medicine in foreign policy.

Members of Congress introduced several legislative proposals in the 106th Congress to exclude agricultural commodities, medicine, and related goods from sanctions regimes. On April 28, 1999, the President announced that the United States would exempt commercial sales of agricultural commodities and medicine from future unilateral sanctions imposed by the executive branch.² The President directed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new regulations that would allow commercial food and medical exports to Libya, Iran, and Sudan, three states previously severely restricted from such transactions because they are on the State Department's list of countries that support acts of international terrorism. Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX of H.R. 5426, enacted by reference in P.L. 106-387) on October 28, 2000, to remove food and medicine from U.S. sanctions policy.

Unlike the statute that required the President to impose sanctions on India and Pakistan, most laws give the President and his Administration discretionary authority to impose sanctions, either pursuant to declaring a national emergency and then invoking powers vested in his office in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or by exercising authority stated in various other laws. In other instances Congress might take the lead, either by conferring new Presidential authority to impose sanctions or by requiring sanctions to be imposed unless the President determines and certifies that certain conditions have been met. The President's use of executive orders, directives, determinations, or proclamations to legislate, in effect, without concurrence or a stamp of approval from Congress, led some Members of Congress to conclude that the Clinton Administration had overstepped its

² "Humanitarian Exemptions from Sanctions," Statement by the Press Secretary, the White House, April 28, 1999; "Economic Sanctions," Press Briefing by Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs, and Richard Newcomb, Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury Department; and Secretary Eizenstat's testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, May 11, 1999; Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, 31 CFR Parts 538, 550, and 560, 64 FR 41784, August 2, 1999 (effective date July 27, 1999).

Constitutional bounds. Spurred on by executive actions that had more to do with treaties than sanctions,³ Members of Congress introduced legislation to curtail the President's authority to issue such orders, and to cancel current executive orders unless explicitly required by law.

The issues summarized above — the advisability of sanctions against India and Pakistan, the punitive use of restrictions on food and medicine, presidential flexibility to impose, waive, and terminate sanctions, and the broader question of presidential authority versus congressional authority — figured prominently in several legislative proposals put before the 106th Congress. Recent decisions by the Administration to change how food and medicine are used in sanctions regimes; changes in U.S. relations toward North Korea, Iran, Iraq, China, and Cuba; and concerns over recent vexing developments in the governance of Russia, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, Indonesia, Colombia, and Pakistan all resulted in new debate over the use and efficacy of economic sanctions as a foreign policy or national security tool.

Legislation

The 106th Congress considered more than 150 legislative proposals that were relevant to the sanctions debate.⁴ Most received no attention beyond referral to committee. Bills discussed below in any detail, however, were taken up either in committee — for oversight or for mark-up — or on the floor.

Sanctions Reform. Several bills designed to overhaul the entire process that the legislative and executive branches employ when considering the use of economic sanctions in national security and foreign policy were introduced in the first session of the 106th Congress. H.R. 1244 — Enhancement of Trade, Security, and Human Rights Through Sanctions Reform Act — or its counterpart in the Senate, S. 757 —

³ Executive orders implementing domestic policies are more plentiful and have been at the center of this debate. The President's issuance of Executive Order 13107 on December 10, 1998 (63 FR 68991), however, rankled some Members of Congress. E.O. 13107 established an Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties and stated that: "It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States...fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party..." (§ 1) The prefatory text to the Order, however, referred to "other relevant treaties concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights to which the United States *is now or may become a party in the future...*" (emphasis added). Some perceived this to be an attempt to implement human rights treaties without benefit of the Senate's advice and consent.

⁴ Still other legislative proposals could have had some indirect impact on the way sanctions are used in furtherance of foreign policy or national security goals. The Justice for the Victims of Terrorism Act, for example — introduced as H.R. 3382, H.R. 3485, and S. 1796, finally enacted as sec. 2002 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 106-386 (H.R. 3244) — strengthens the government's authority to facilitate an individual's right to collect frozen assets of a sanctioned country in settlement of a crime of terrorism. Specifically, sec. 2002 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to resolve particular claims against Cuban and Iranian assets, reaffirms the President's authority to manage such use of frozen assets, and states a sense of the Congress that "the President should not normalize relations between the United States and Iran until the claims subrogated have been dealt with to the satisfaction of the United States."

Sanctions Policy Reform Act — if enacted, would have changed the way the United States uses sanctions in national security and foreign policy. The bills sought to require the Administration to provide a detailed justification before imposing sanctions through extensive reporting, collection of public opinion, and cost/gain analysis. Because current legislation cannot bind future sessions of Congress in how they conduct their business, the bills provided nonbinding guidelines to Congress similar to those made mandatory on the Administration.

Table 1. Sanctions Reform Bills

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
H.R. 1244	Enhancement of Trade, Security, and Human Rights Through Sanctions Reform Act	Mar. 24, 1999: referred to Ways and Means, and International Relations Committees.
S. 757	Sanctions Reform Policy Act	Mar. 25, 1999: referred to Foreign Relations Committee.
H.R. 2655	Separation of Powers Restoration Act	Oct. 27, 1999: hearing before Rules' Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process. Oct. 28, 1999: hearing before Judiciary's Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law.
H.R. 3131	Presidential Order Limitation Act of 1999	Oct. 27, 1999: hearing before Rules' Subcommittee on Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process. Oct. 28, 1999: hearing before Judiciary's Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law.

State Department officials objected to the sanctions reform proposals in recent congressional hearings⁵ because of the (1) lack of parity in how the law would apply to the legislative and executive branches; (2) loss of flexibility in the President's authority to impose or terminate sanctions; and (3) lack of a broad authority to suspend or terminate the application of sanctions when the President deems it to be in the United States' national interest. Some Members of Congress challenged the

⁵ The 106th Congress conducted seven hearings on sanctions. Some focused on exempting agricultural commodities from sanctions regimes; all provided a wealth of insight and anecdote on the impact and effectiveness of the current use of sanctions in foreign policy. Hearings include: Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Hearing on S. 566 (Selective Agricultural Embargoes Act of 1999), May 11, 1999; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (Full Committee), "U.S. Agriculture Sanctions Policy for the 21st Century," May 11, 1999; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (Full Committee), "Role of Sanctions in U.S. National Security Policy," July 1, 1999; Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (Full Committee), "Role of Sanctions in U.S. National Security Policy," July 21, 1999; House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Trade, "The Use and Effect of Unilateral Trade Sanctions," May 27, 1999; House Committee on Agriculture (Full Committee), "Economic Sanctions and the Effect on U.S. Agriculture," June 9, 1999; and House Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Tax, Finance, and Exports, "Do Unilateral Economic Trade Sanctions Unfairly Penalize Small Business?" June 24, 1999.

sanctions reform proposals on the basis that definitions are too broad and reporting requirements are too narrow. Not everyone was in agreement, for example, on what constitutes a “sanction.” S. 757 and H.R. 1244 both considered restrictions on foreign assistance a sanction; not all Members of Congress share that view.⁶ Both S. 757 and H.R. 1244 required that the executive branch analyze, after a sanction has been in place for some time, whether that application has been successful in achieving U.S. foreign policy or national security objectives, the extent to which the sanction has harmed humanitarian interests, or what impact there may have been on other U.S. national security and foreign policy interests, including the U.S. economy. Some contended that the reporting requirements in the two proposals were skewed toward agricultural interests and did not take into consideration other economic sectors. Some contended that the bills should have required a report on the cost of *not* imposing sanctions in instances where behavior justifies doing so, i.e., where a country has engaged in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In congressional testimony, State Department officials asserted that there was no agreed-to means to assess such markers.

Efforts to curtail the President’s use of executive orders, proclamations, and directives, emerging late in the 106th Congress, could have had implications for the executive branch’s use of sanctions in U.S. foreign policy. Two bills sought to clarify, and perhaps curtail, terms under which the President may issue executive orders that have the weight of law.⁷ Because executive orders are often used to establish that a national emergency exists *vis-a-vis* another country’s objectionable behavior (thus justifying the imposition of economic sanctions), curtailment of the President’s authority to employ such executive orders could minimize the use of sanctions in U.S. foreign policy. H.R. 2655 — Separation of Powers Restoration Act — and H.R. 3131 — Presidential Order Limitation Act of 1999 — stated the President’s powers as set forth in the Constitution; reiterated the importance of the separation of powers among the three branches of government, emphasizing that all legislative powers reside with the Congress; and recalled that the separation of powers doctrine seeks to “preclude the exercise of arbitrary power.”⁸ H.R. 2655 terminated all authority extended throughout the executive branch pursuant to the declaration of a national emergency, terminated the President’s (or anyone else’s in the executive branch) authority to declare a national emergency, and placed that authority solely with the

⁶ See, for example, Senator Jesse Helms’ article critiquing some aspects of the current debate: “What Sanctions Epidemic? U.S. Business’ Curious Crusade,” *Foreign Affairs*, Jan./Feb. 1999, pp. 2-8.

⁷ A third bill, S. 1795 — Executive Orders Limitation Act of 1999 — would have limited the President’s authority to issue executive orders unless explicitly allowed under statute or the Constitution. In most instances where sanctions are triggered, the underlying statutes, the National Emergencies Act and International Emergency Economic Powers Act, explicitly authorize the President to use executive orders to state policy. S. 1795 was introduced on October 26, 1999, and referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. Four other bills were introduced to nullify the application of Executive Order 13107 (see footnote 3): H.R. 62, H.R. 63, H.R. 662, and H.R. 663. Each measure was referred to the Committee on International Relations; none received further consideration.

⁸ Section 2(a)(2) of H.R. 2655, quoting Justice Brandeis in *Myers v. United States*, 272 U.S. 52, 293 (1926).

Congress. H.R. 3131 required most executive orders to be reported to Congress before they enter into effect, to give Congress an opportunity to review and take action to block, or support, the implementation of the order.⁹

Exemption of Food and Medicine from Sanctions.¹⁰ In recent years, the United States had restricted the availability of U.S. agricultural commodities to a few states: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan. On April 28, 1999, the Clinton Administration changed this policy by selectively allowing commercial sales of food to Iran, Libya, and Sudan, while affirming that the remaining restricted countries were receiving agricultural commodities by other U.S.-supported humanitarian means.¹¹

Table 2. Food and Medicine Exemption Bills

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
H.R. 17	Selective Agricultural Embargoes Act of 1999 (See also S. 315)	June 15, 1999: approved by the House by voice vote; Sept. 21, 1999: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
H.R. 4461	Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX in Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY2001)	October 28, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-387.
H.R. 5426	(H.R. 5426 enacted by reference in H.R. 4461)	
H.R. 4811	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001	November 6, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-429.
H.R. 5526	(H.R. 5526 enacted by reference in H.R. 4811)	
H.R. 4871	Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 [Cuba travel, sec. 652; Cuba food and medicine, sec. 653]	July 20, 2000: House passed, 216 - 202; July 24, 2000: Senate begins consideration. [Cuba language dropped.]

⁹ “The Impact of Executive Orders on the Legislative Process: Executive Lawmaking?” Hearing before House Committee on Rules, Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, October 27, 1999; and “Executive Orders,” Hearing before House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, October 28, 1999.

¹⁰ For a fuller discussion, see *Economic Sanctions and U.S. Agricultural Exports*, CRS Report RL30108, by Remy Jurenas; and *Exempting Food and Agriculture Products from U.S. Economic Sanctions: Current Issues and Proposals*, CRS Issue Brief IB10061, by Remy Jurenas.

¹¹ “Humanitarian Exemptions from Sanctions,” Statement by the Press Secretary, the White House, April 28, 1999; “Economic Sanctions,” Press Briefing by Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs, and Richard Newcomb, Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury Department; and Secretary Eizenstat’s testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, May 11, 1999; Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, 31 CFR Parts 538, 550, and 560, 64 FR 41784, August 2, 1999 (effective date July 27, 1999).

S. 566	Agricultural Trade Freedom Act	Sep. 13, 1999: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 1771	Food and Medicine for the World Act [See H.R. 4461]	Oct. 25, 1999: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2382	Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (subtitle C of title I of the Technical Assistance, Trade Promotion, and Anti-Corruption Act of 2000)	April 7, 2000: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar; April 11, 2000; referred to Committee on Banking.
S. 2536	Food and Medicine for the World Act (title IV of division B of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY2001)	July 18, 2000: Senate incorporated text into H.R. 4461 (see above).

For the past several sessions of Congress, Members have introduced legislative proposals to change this policy by statute to exempt agricultural commodities, food, medicine, and medical supplies from sanctions regimes imposed for foreign policy reasons. The 106th Congress succeeded in enacting such a change with passage of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX in the agriculture appropriations measure, signed into law on October 28, 2000, as P.L. 106-387).¹²

The Trade Sanctions Reform Act requires that Congress give its approval before any unilateral sanction is imposed to restrict agricultural or medical exports to a sanctioned country. It also requires the President to terminate most current unilateral economic sanctions that restrict the availability of food or medicine. Disallowing sanctions to include export of food and medicine affects U.S. foreign policy toward only a few countries: Iran, North Korea, Cuba, Libya, and Sudan (all of which, by no coincidence, are designated by the Secretary of State as supporters of international terrorism, pursuant to sec. 6(j) of the Export Administration Act).¹³ Some restrictions apply to the terrorist-designated states, including a requirement for one-year export licenses for any export of food or medicine (except in the cases of Syria, which was not heretofore restricted, or North Korea, to reflect newly warming bilateral relations). The Act also prohibits the use of U.S. assistance of any sort from being made available to Cuba to finance any exports, commercial or humanitarian, and prohibits the use of U.S. assistance of any sort from being made available for commercial exporting to Iran, Libya, North Korea, or Sudan. Exporting to Cuba is further restricted to allow only advance cash sales or third country institutional financing. The authority of the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department

¹² H.R. 4461 enacts H.R. 5426, as introduced on October 6, 2000, by reference. The text of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act contained in the latter bill.

¹³ Sales of food, agricultural commodities, and medicine to Iraq, also designated as a supporter of international terrorism, are further constrained by U.N. resolutions prohibiting such transactions other than through U.N.-monitored programs. If/When United Nations sanctions are lifted, the terms of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 would apply to Iraq. Syria is designated as a supporter of international terrorism but has not been denied access to agriculture or medicine in spite of that designation.

of the Treasury to grant licenses for U.S. citizens to travel to Cuba is curtailed to include only those travelers that fit the explicit terms listed in the Cuban Assets Control Regime; previously the Office had the authority to grant licenses to travelers on a case-by-case basis.¹⁴ The law also reaffirms the ban on importing goods or services from Cuba.

Under the Trade Sanctions Reform Act, the President retains the authority to impose sanctions that restrict the export of food and medicine in instances where (1) the United States has declared war against the targeted country; (2) Congress has authorized the use of the U.S. Armed Forces, or the President has invoked such existing authority, against the targeted country; (3) U.S. Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities; or (4) U.S. Armed Forces are threatened by hostilities. The executive branch may continue to restrict exports of food and medicine if the export also meets standards stated elsewhere in law, for example, if the good to be exported is otherwise restricted as a control-listed item under the Export Administration Act of Arms Export Control Act.

The 106th Congress had before it several other bills that would have changed other aspects of restricting the export of agricultural commodities in the course of imposing sanctions.¹⁵ Several strategies were pursued in legislative proposals to: require the President to report on any future embargo of any selective agricultural commodity (i.e., restricting wheat sales); exempt only agricultural commodities from sanctions applications; require the President to report on the use of food as a foreign policy weapon; or single out Cuba for a food and medicine exemption. Of these, the Selective Agricultural Embargoes Act of 1999 (H.R. 17) and the Agricultural Trade Freedom Act (S. 566) received substantial congressional attention, but were not enacted.

One other effort in Congress focused on Iraq, which was not specifically addressed by the Administration's announcement of April 1999. S. 2522/H.R. 4811 – the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001, signed into law on November 6, 2000, as P.L. 106-426 – includes section 575, to provide \$25 million in appropriations for Economic Support Fund programs

¹⁴ Travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens is already significantly curtailed by the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (CACR) issued by the Department of the Treasury (see 31 CFR 515.560 and sections referred to therein). In 1996, Congress passed, and President Clinton signed into law, the LIBERTAD Act (popularly referred to as the Helms-Burton Act; P.L. 104-114; 22 U.S.C. 6021 *et seq.*), wherein sec. 102(h) codified all of the CACR (31 CFR part 515), including the travel restrictions, in permanent law. Any changes to sections of the CACR, then, would seem to require an act of Congress. Since 1996, the President has made some changes in the CACR, but has contended that the new language is in keeping with the intent of the Helms-Burton Act. Congress has not challenged these changes.

¹⁵ In the first session, the Senate adopted language to limit the President's authority to include food and medicine in sanctions when it passed S. 1233 and incorporated that bill as an amendment into H.R. 1906, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000. The sanctions exemption language was dropped in conference, however, over a debate on how the new language would apply to terrorist states and, in particular, to Cuba. H.R. 1906 was signed as P.L. 106-78 on October 22, 1999, without the sanctions exemption.

for Iraq, of which at least \$12 million “should be made available for food, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance (including related administrative, communications, logistical, and transportation costs) to be provided to the Iraqi people inside Iraq...”¹⁶

H.R. 17 required the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo of an agricultural commodity, provided Congress with a procedure for approving or disapproving the President’s actions, and set a two-year termination date for the embargo. H.R. 17 was approved by the House on June 15, 1999, and sent to the Senate, where it was placed on the legislative calendar on September 21, 1999. And finally, S. 566 amended current law to exempt agricultural commodities from the current and future application of unilateral economic sanctions. S. 566 was reported out of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry on September 13, 1999, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar. Neither was enacted.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out a foreign assistance authorization bill, S. 2382, on April 7, 2000, that included the “Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000,” which closely resembled last session’s “Food and Medicine for the World Act.” The bill was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar on the same day, but was later referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, where it stalled for reasons unrelated to sanctions.

Sanctions Relief or Reimposition for India and Pakistan. In the spring of 1998, India and Pakistan each detonated nuclear explosive devices. U.S. law required the President to impose sanctions against each country for engaging in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.¹⁷ The two countries were denied most U.S. foreign, military, or financial assistance, access to U.S. government funds, support in international financial institutions, and normal trade status for technologically sensitive items. The 105th Congress, however, enacted two measures to provide Pakistan and India some relief from these sanctions for one year.¹⁸

¹⁶ As originally considered in the Senate, this section stated that funds had to be used for food, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance. Changing “shall” to “should” in the final version of the bill resulted in this clause becoming nonbinding.

¹⁷ Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (P.L. 90-629; 22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)).

¹⁸ For fuller discussion, see *India-Pakistan Nuclear Tests and U.S. Response*, by Barbara L. LePoer, et al., CRS Report 98-570, updated November 24, 1998; and *Nuclear Sanctions: Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act and Its Application to India and Pakistan*, by Jeanne Grimmett, CRS Report 98-486, updated December 9, 1999.

Table 3. India and Pakistan Sanctions Bills

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
H.R. 973	Security Assistance Act of 1999 (authorizes the waiver of sanctions against India and Pakistan for one year)	Jun. 15, 1999: passed House by voice vote. June 16, 1999: received in the Senate, referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.
H.R. 2561	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Title IX authorizes the waiver of sanctions applied for nuclear testing)	Oct. 25, 1999: signed into law, P.L. 106-79.
H.R. 2415	American Embassy Security Act of 1999 (same language as H.R. 973 in House version; no sanction language in Senate version)	July 21, 1999: passed House by voice vote. Aug. 3, 1999: passed Senate, amended. Senate appoints conferees, awaiting similar House action. Oct. 11, 2000: Conferees replace language with Senate's Bankruptcy Reform Act, which is pocket vetoed by President on Dec. 19, 2000.

To continue the relief from sanctions against India and Pakistan for an indefinite period of time, the 106th Congress passed a provision in H.R. 2561 — Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000. Title IX of that Act grants the President the authority to waive sanctions applied against India and Pakistan affecting nonmilitary programs, foreign assistance, commercial financing, and Export-Import Bank financing. H.R. 2561 also authorizes the President to waive the application of section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (the Pressler amendment, which prohibits Pakistan from receiving U.S. military assistance), and to waive the restrictions on military assistance imposed after the nuclear detonation tests for both India and Pakistan, if he finds doing so is in the national security interests of the United States. H.R. 2561 was signed by the President into law as P.L. 106-79 on October 25, 1999. The President exercised the authority provided him in the new law on October 27th, when he issued a determination stating a continuation of various foreign assistance, commercial relations, and agricultural commodity support programs for India and Pakistan.¹⁹

¹⁹ Presidential Determination No. 2000-4, October 27, 1999, stated:

“(1) with respect to India, insofar as such sanctions would otherwise apply to activities of the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Agency; assistance under the ‘International Military Education and Training’ program; the making of any loan or the providing of any credit to the Government of India by any U.S. bank; assistance to the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the Indo-American Environmental Leadership program; and any credit, credit guarantee, or other financial assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture to support the purchase of food or other agricultural commodity; and
“(2) with respect to Pakistan, insofar as such sanctions would otherwise apply to any credit, credit guarantee, or other financial assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture to support the purchase of food or other agricultural commodity; and the making of any loan or the providing of any credit to the Government of Pakistan by any U.S. bank.”

Some concern was raised early in the 2nd session, however, that the President had not exercised the waiver authority fully, particularly in terms of supporting renewed interest toward India in the international financial institutions. While the President has the authority to resume foreign military financing programs and clear the way for international financial institutions loans to re-engage with India, he has not acted on this authority.²⁰

In the aftermath of Pakistan's military *coup d'état* of October 12, 1999, some Members of Congress expressed an intent to place into law some restriction on assisting Pakistan. The annual foreign operations appropriations bill generally prohibits making foreign assistance available to any country "whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree".²¹ The President determined that this restriction is applicable to Pakistan. Foreign assistance could be made available again only after the President determines that a democratically elected government has taken office there. The Foreign Operations Export Financing and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, however, made an exception to this requirement to provide Pakistan funding for basic education programs for Pakistan, notwithstanding any other statutory restrictions on that country receiving U.S. foreign assistance (P.L. 106-429; sec. 597). Four other bills introduced in the 106th Congress could have provided a means to override the waiver authority stated in the Defense Appropriations Act, in effect to keep sanctions in place because of the *coup*. None was enacted.²²

Legislative Proposals Targeting a Specific Country or Activity. Congress could use annual foreign assistance authorization and biennial foreign relations

²⁰ To restore these two means of financial support to India without waiting for a Presidential determination, Senator Brownback introduced an amendment to the foreign operations appropriations bill (S. 2522) under consideration in the Senate. The amendment would have restored foreign military financing programs to India notwithstanding any other provision of law, and would have made the restrictions on IFI support for India not applicable for the upcoming fiscal year. The amendment was withdrawn (S.Amdt. 3493, introduced and withdrawn on June 20, 2000).

²¹ Section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, in P.L. 106-113, and in previous annual appropriations acts since FY1986.

²² H.R. 973 — Security Assistance Act of 1999 — and H.R. 2415 — American Embassy Security Act — carried authority for the President to waive the sanctions against India and Pakistan only for one year, instead of the indefinite period provided in the new law. The text of H.R. 2415 reached conference, where it was struck out and replaced with the Senate's text of the Bankruptcy Reform Act, wholly unrelated to sanctions or embassy security. The new language was pocket vetoed by the President on December 19, 2000. A third measure, H.R. 3095, referred to the Committee on International Relations on October 18, 1999, but not further considered, struck out reference to waiving the Pressler amendment for Pakistan from the Defense Appropriations Act. A fourth measure, H.R. 3330 — United States Support for a Democratic Pakistan Act of 1999 — prohibited the President from lifting any of the sanctions against Pakistan, including the Pressler amendment, until the President certifies that that country has a democratically elected government, unless he finds it in the national security interest of the United States to do so. H.R. 3330 was referred to the Committees on International Relations and Banking and Finance on November 10, 1999.

authorization acts to shape foreign policy. Passage of the foreign relations authorization bill over the past few years, however, has been erratic and Congress has not approved a comprehensive foreign assistance measure since 1985. In the absence of such authorizations, Congress has relied on the annual foreign operations appropriations bill to present its views and policy prescriptions to the Administration. The 106th Congress passed no foreign assistance authorization in its first session. The Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (P.L. 106-113), however, includes the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, and the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, each of which contains sanctions-related language.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out a foreign assistance authorization bill, S. 2382, on April 7, 2000, that included changes in current law and new language related to sanctions in the areas of narcotics control, population planning, emerging democracy in Serbia (similar to S. 720, the Serbia Democratization Act, passed by the Senate in the first session), commercial transactions with Russia related to space cooperation (because of Russia's involvement with Iran), other foreign assistance to Russia, terrorism, and extradition. The bill was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar on the day the Committee reported it, but was later referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, where it stalled for reasons unrelated to sanctions.

The President signed H.R. 4811, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001, into law on November 6, 2000, as P.L. 106-429.²³ The annual foreign assistance appropriations measure has become an accepted means of enacting sanctions-related legislation in absence of a foreign assistance authorization bill. The Act restricts the availability of foreign aid to Russia, Indonesia, Guatemala, China, Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, independent states of the former Soviet Union, Colombia, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, Serbia (and Yugoslavia), Congo, the Palestinian Authority, Peru, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Zimbabwe, and Cambodia. The Act restricts foreign assistance to countries or programs engaged in objectionable behavior, such as coercive family planning, military coups, debt arrearage, terrorism, noncompliance with U.N. resolutions that impose sanctions, or sheltering indicted war criminals. The Act also allows funding for basic education programs for Pakistan, notwithstanding any other statutory restrictions on that country receiving U.S. foreign assistance (sec. 597).

²³ H.R. 4811 enacts H.R. 5526, as introduced on October 24, 2000, by reference. The text of the foreign assistance appropriations for 2001 is contained in the latter bill.

Table 4. Bills Targeting Specific Country or Activity²⁴

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
H.R. 434	Trade and Development Act of 2000 (granting Albania and Kyrgyzstan normal trading relations (NTR))	May 18, 2000: signed into law as P.L. 106-200.
H.R. 1064	Serbia Democratization Act of 2000 (See also S. 720, H.R. 1373)	Sept. 25, 2000: House passed, voice vote. Sept. 26: received in Senate.
H.R. 1477	Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1999 (See also S. 834)	July 19, 1999: House passed, 383 - 1. Nov. 3, 1999: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
H.R. 1883	Iran Nonproliferation Act of 1999	Mar. 14, 2000: signed into law as P.L. 106-178.
H.R. 3164	Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act	Dec. 3, 1999: signed into law as Title VIII of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (P.L. 106-120).
H.R. 3194	Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2000 includes Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000 (H.R. 3422); Foreign Relations Authorization Act, 2000 (H.R. 3427)	Nov. 29, 1999: signed into law, P.L. 106-113.
H.R. 3244	Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 1238, H.R. 1356, H.R. 3154, S. 600, S. 1842, S. 2414, S. 2449)	Oct.28, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-386, division A.
H.R. 3822	Oil Price Reduction Act of 2000 (See also S. 2182)	Mar. 22, 2000: House passed , 382 - 38, 1 present.
H.R. 3886	International Counter-Money Laundering Act of 2000	July 11, 2000: Committee on Banking reported; placed on House Legislative Calendar.
H.R. 4022	Russian Anti-Ship Missile Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (See also S. 2687)	Oct. 3, 2000: House passed by voice vote. Oct. 4, 2000: received in Senate.

²⁴ Not included in this discussion are bills or resolutions that approach but stop short of actually imposing sanctions. P.L. 106-186 (S.J. Res. 43), for example, states the sense of the Congress that implies that the United States would “review and modify” U.S. “political, economic, and military relations with Peru” in light of irregularities in that country’s recent presidential elections. No sanction is imposed, but the stage is set. In other circumstances, sanctions enacted into law might be preceded by legislation that establishes thresholds of expected behavior that, if not reached, might be sanctionable. The Workers’ Rights Principles for U.S. Businesses in China Act (S. 2574), for example, would have required U.S. businesses engaged in China to register with the State Department and “indicate whether such company agrees to implement the principles” of fair labor practices. No sanction is imposed, but a behavioral standard is established, which could lead to the imposition of sanctions in a later enactment.

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
H.R. 4118	Russian-American Trust and Cooperation Act of 2000 (See also S. 2748)	July 19, 2000: House passed, 275 - 146. July 20, 2000: Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.
H.R. 4444	Approve permanent normal trade relations status for China (See also S. 2277)	Oct. 10, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-286.
H.R. 4811	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001 (Iraq food and medicine: sec. 575)	Nov. 6, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-429.
H.R. 5526	(H.R. 5526 enacted by reference in H.R. 4811)	
H.R. 4868	Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2000 (exempts gum arabic from sanctions imposed against Sudan; extends Permanent Normal Trade Relations status to Georgia (title III))	Nov. 1, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-476.
H.R. 4919	Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000 (amends certain nonproliferation laws pertaining to sanctions) (See also S. 2901)	Oct. 6, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-280.
H.R. 5239	Extended authority of Export Administration Act of 1979 to September 2001 (was introduced as Export Administration Modification and Clarification Act of 2000, to increase penalties for sanctions violations; original intent omitted in conference)	Nov. 13, 2000: signed into law, P.L. 106-508.
H.R. 5272	Peace Through Negotiations Act of 2000 (nonrecognition of Palestinian state) (See also S. 2938)	Sept. 27, 2000: House passed, 385 - 27 (4 present). Sept. 28, 2000: Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
H.J.Res. 57	Disapprove normal trade relations status for China (See also S.J.Res. 27)	July 27, 1999: House failed to pass, 170 - 260, 1 Present. July 20, 1999: Senate rejected motion to discharge Committee on Finance, 12-87 (S.J.Res. 27).
H.J.Res. 58	Disapprove waiver of Jackson-Vanik application for Vietnam (See also S.J.Res. 28)	Aug. 3, 1999: House failed to pass, 130 - 297. July 20, 1999: Senate rejected motion to discharge Committee on Finance, 5-94 (S.J.Res. 28).
H.J.Res. 99	Disapproval of waiver of sec. 402(c) of Trade Act for Vietnam	July 26, 2000: House failed to pass, 91 - 332.
H.J.Res. 103	Disapproval of waiver of sec. 402(c) of Trade Act for China	July 18, 2000: House failed to pass, 147 - 281.
S. 720	Serbia Democratization Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 1373; pending SFRC proposal on foreign assistance authorization) (See also S. 2382, title V) (See also H.R. 1064, H.R. 1373)	Nov. 4, 1999: Senate passed by Unanimous Consent. Nov. 5, 1999: House held at desk.

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
S. 1109	Bear Protection Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 2166)	Oct. 7, 2000: Senate passed by Unanimous Consent. Oct. 25, 2000: House returned to Senate, with H.Res. 645, noting that bill contravenes the House's Constitutional authority to initiate revenue raising legislation.
S. 1453	Sudan Peace Act (See also H.R. 2906)	Nov. 19, 1999: Senate passed by Unanimous Consent. Oct. 24, 2000: House passed by voice vote, amended.
S. 1568	Suspend assistance to Indonesia (See also H.R. 2809, H.R. 2838)	Sep 27, 1999: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 1712	Export Administration Reauthorization Act of 1999 (see, however, H.R. 5239)	Mar. 8, 2000: brought to Senate floor; returned to Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 1842	Comprehensive Antitrafficking in Persons Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 3244, enacted as P.L. 106-386; H.R. 1238, H.R. 1356, H.R. 3154, S. 600)	Feb. 22, 2000: hearings before Foreign Relations' Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
S. 1982	Clarification of Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act	Nov. 19, 1999: read twice, placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2277	Approve permanent normal trade relation status for China (See also H.R. 4444)	May 25, 2000: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2382	Technical Assistance, Trade Promotion, and Anti-Corruption Act of 2000 (Serbia, Russia, Iran. Narcotics, population planning, terrorism, food and medicine exemption)	Apr. 7, 2000: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar; Apr. 11, 2000: referred to Committee on Banking.
S. 2522	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001 (See instead H.R. 4811)	June 22, 2000: advanced to 3 rd reading, 95 - 4. July 18, 2000: amended H.R. 4811, in form of substitute.
S. 2621	Continue prohibition of military cooperation with the armed forces of Indonesia	Sept. 28, 2000: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2645	China Nonproliferation Act (See also H.R. 4829, H.R. 4836)	June 6, 200: read 2 nd time, placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2677	Zimbabwe Democracy Act of 2000	June 23, 2000: passed Senate by UC. June 26, 2000: referred to HIRC, Banking
S. 2752	Accountability to Congress for Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000	June 20, 2000: read 2 nd time, placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2801	Prohibits funding for moving China's Embassy until Xinhua News Agency makes certain divestitures	June 28, 2000: read 2 nd time, placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.
S. 2901	Security Assistance Act of 2000 (amends some current nonproliferation sanctions law) (See instead H.R. 4919)	Sept. 7, 2000: Senate incorporated S. 2901 into H.R. 4919 as an amendment, then passed that measure by Unanimous Consent.

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Most Recent Action
S. 3021	Exempting Mexico from drug certification (See also H.R. 5155)	Sept. 8, 2000: placed on Senate Legislative Calendar.

The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000,²⁵ enacted into law on November 29, 1999 as part of the consolidated appropriations bill at the end of the 1st session, similarly restricts individual countries and specific objectionable behavior.

The Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001,²⁶ in Title I, limits the use of U.S. contributions to the United Nations Development Program when those funds might be directed toward certain programs in Burma and China, and similarly restricts U.S. participation in U.N. Fund for Population programs in China. Title VIII, addressing miscellaneous foreign relations issues, includes a version of the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 (subtitle B). Arms control measures in Title XI prohibit making assistance available to those engaged in chemical or biological weapons production (§ 1132); and clarify terms stated in the Arms Export Control Act relating to the Missile Technology Control Regime (§§ 1136, 1137). An “International Arms Sales Code of Conduct Act,” incorporated as Subtitle F of Title XII, requires the President to enter into multilateral negotiations to establish “an international regime to promote global transparency with respect to arms transfers, including participation by countries in the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms, and to limit, restrict, or prohibit arms transfers to countries that do not observe certain fundamental values of human liberty, peace, and international stability.” The Act also makes technical amendments to current law pertaining to sanctions, particularly the Arms Export Control Act.

H.R. 3164 — Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act — enacted as Title VIII of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (P.L. 106-120), authorizes the Administration to expand the policy currently targeting Colombia’s drug cartel to all identifiable drug traffickers, on a worldwide basis, and apply sanctions against them. Sanctions include freezing assets, prohibiting U.S. persons from completing transactions with the drug trafficker, and denying entry into the United States for those individuals.²⁷

²⁵ Earlier versions of this Act were contained in H.R. 2606 and S. 1234, which passed the Congress as H.R. 2606 only to be vetoed by the President for reasons unrelated to sanctions; H.R. 3196, and H.R. 3422, before being incorporated into H.R. 3194.

²⁶ Earlier versions of this Act were contained in S. 886, which was incorporated into the House-passed H.R. 2415, reconfigured as H.R. 3427, and finally enacted by reference in H.R. 3194. See also H.R. 1211, which was reported out of the Committee on International Relations on April 29, 1999 (H.Rept. 106-122), and placed on the House calendar, but received no further consideration.

²⁷ On June 1, 2000, the President made his first determination of foreign drug kingpins whose assets are frozen and for whom trade and transactions with U.S. entities are prohibited. In a letter to Congress of the same date, President Clinton named 12 foreign persons subject to the limitations stated in the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Act.

H.R. 1883 — Iran Nonproliferation Act of 1999 — enacted as P.L. 106-178, requires the President to file a report with Congress identifying every foreign person for whom there is credible information that he or she has transferred goods, services, or technology to Iran that would enhance or further that country's programs to develop weapons of mass destruction. The measure requires that the President impose sanctions against any named individual, including denial of participation in U.S. government procurement contracts, denial of U.S. government arms sales, denial of access to defense articles, defense services, design and construction services, and denial of licenses to receive dual-use goods and technology.²⁸

H.R. 3244 – Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 1999 – enacted as division A of P.L. 106-386,²⁹ expands the annual human rights report required by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to include information on a country's patterns of trafficking in persons, which could in turn trigger a cutoff of foreign assistance to that country. The Act authorizes the President to cut off foreign assistance, cultural and educational exchanges, and U.S. support in international financial institutions to traffickers. The President is also authorized to exercise the authorities stated in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (i.e., prohibiting trade and transactions, freezing assets) against traffickers. Immigration law is also amended to deny visas or entry into the United States to traffickers or beneficiaries of trafficking, and criminal prosecution statutes in the United States Code are amended to strengthen the prosecution and punishment of traffickers. The Act also includes, in section 2002, the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act,³⁰ which strengthens the government's authority to facilitate an individual's right to collect frozen assets of a sanctioned country in legal settlement of a crime of terrorism. Specifically, sec. 2002 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to resolve certain claims against Cuban and Iranian assets, reaffirms the President's authority to manage such use of frozen assets, and states a sense of the Congress that "the President should not normalize relations between the United States and Iran until the claims subrogated have been dealt with to the satisfaction of the United States."

And finally, H.R. 4444, granting the People's Republic of China permanent normal trade relations (PNTR), was forwarded to the White House for the President's signature on September 19, 2000, and signed into law on October 10, 2000, after efforts to encumber the granting of PNTR for issues of human rights and proliferation failed.

Bills Not Considered by 106th Congress Beyond Introduction. The following chart lists bills with sanctions implications that were not considered in the 106th

²⁸ H.R. 1883 refers to the President's authority as stated in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994; 59 F.R. 59099; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note. See, in particular, § 4, Sanctions Against Foreign Persons.

²⁹ See *Trafficking in Women and Children: the U.S. and International Response*, by Francis Miko, et al., CRS Report RL30545.

³⁰ Introduced in an earlier form in S. 1796 and H.R. 3382 and H.R. 3484.

Congress beyond introduction..³¹ The chart is organized to correspond to the above discussion, with the exception of legislation relating to Cuba, which appears following the country- or issue-specific bills.

³¹ Committee names, in some cases, are truncated or abbreviated. HIRC refers to the House Committee on International Relations, SFRC to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and WM refers to House Committee on Ways and Means.

Table 5. Bills Not Considered by 106th Congress Beyond Introduction**Sanctions Reform**

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 3406	Require annual report on effects of imposition of U.S. unilateral economic sanctions	Nov 16, 1999: HIRC, WM, Banking
S. 927	Sanctions Rationalization Act of 1999	Apr. 29, 1999: SFRC
S. 1161	Economic Sanctions Reform Act of 1999	May 27, 1999: SFRC

Food and Medicine Exemption³²

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 212	Freedom to Market Act	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC, Agriculture
H.R. 230	Cuban Humanitarian Trade Act of 1999	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC, WM
H.R. 817	United States Agricultural Trade Act of 1999	Feb. 24, 1999: WM, HIRC, Agriculture
H.R. 1299	Restore Agricultural Productivity Act of 1999	Mar. 29, 1999: Agriculture
H.R. 2743	Farm and Ranch Emergency Assistance Act of 1999	Aug. 5, 1999: Agriculture, Budget, HIRC
H.R. 2843	Emergency Assistance for Farmers and Ranchers Act of 1999	Sep. 13, 1999: Agriculture, Budget, HIRC
H.R. 2906	Sudan Peace Act (See also S. 1453)	Sept. 21, 1999: HIRC, WM
H.R. 2993	Food and Medicines Sanctions Removal Act of 1999	Oct. 1, 1999: HIRC, Rules
H.R. 3140	Food and Medicine for the World Act	Oct. 25, 1999: HIRC, Rules, Agriculture
H.R. 3825	Humanitarian Exports Leading to Peace Act of 2000 (food and medicine for Iraq)	Mar. 2, 2000: HIRC
S. 101	United States Agricultural Trade Act of 1999	Jan. 19, 1999: Finance
S. 315	Selective Agricultural Embargoes Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 17)	Jan. 27, 1999: Agriculture
S. 327	Food and Medicine Sanctions Relief Act of 1999	Jan. 28, 1999: SFRC
S. 425	Food and Medicine for the World Act	Feb. 11, 1999: SFRC

³² See also legislative proposals pertaining to Cuba.

Sanctions Relief or Reimposition for India and Pakistan

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 1570	Incentives for Nuclear Nonproliferation in India and China Act of 1999	Apr. 27, 1999: HIRC, Banking
H.R. 1784	Terminate sanctions against India and Pakistan	May 12, 1999: HIRC, Banking
H.R. 3095	Restrict military assistance to Pakistan	Oct. 18, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 3330	Condition sanctions relief to Pakistan on restoration of democratic rule	Nov. 11, 1999: HIRC, Banking
S. 634	Suspend sanctions against India and Pakistan	Mar. 16, 1999: SFRC

Sanctions Targeting Specific Country or Activity

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 281	Satellite exports to China	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 618	Gulf War Veterans' Iraqi Claims Protection Act of 1999	Feb. 8, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 899	Pan Am Flight 103 Witness to Justice Act (U.S.-based Libyan assets)	Mar. 2, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 1054	United Nations Voting Accountability Act (restricting foreign aid)	Mar. 10, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 1063	International Military Training Transparency and Accountability Act	Mar. 10, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 1238	International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 3244, enacted as P.L. 106-386; H.R. 1356, H.R. 3154, S. 600, and S. 1842)	Mar. 23, 1999: HIRC, Judiciary
H.R. 1356	Freedom From Sexual Trafficking Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 3244, enacted as P.L. 106-386; H.R. 1238, H.R. 3154, S. 600, S. 1842)	Mar 25, 1999: HIRC, Judiciary, Banking
H.R. 1373	Serbia Democratization Act of 1999 (See also S. 720, H.R. 1064)	Apr. 12, 1999: HIRC, Banking, WM, Judiciary, Transportation
H.R. 1508	Russian ships and surveillance against U.S. military	Apr. 21, 1999: Perm. Select Intelligence
H.R. 1567	Transcaucasus Peace, Stability, and Democracy Act (eliminating the restrictions on assistance to Azerbaijan)	Apr. 27, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 1581	Bar imports of certain furs	Apr. 27, 1999: Commerce, WM, HIRC, Judiciary
H.R. 1737	Reconstruction assistance to Yugoslavia	May 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 1808	Gum arabic exemption from Sudan sanctions	May 13, 1999: WM
H.R. 1813	High speed computers to Hong Kong	May 13, 1999: HIRC

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 1835	North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 (See also S. 1352) (See, however, Foreign Relations Auth. Act, Title VIII, subtitle B, as incorporated into Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 3194))	May 18, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 1962	Post-Shipment Verification Act of 1999 (relating to high-performance computer exports)	May 26, 1999: HIRC, Armed Services
H.R. 2166	Bear Protection Act of 1999 (See also S. 1109)	June 10, 1999: Resources, HIRC (Sept. 21, markup), WM
H.R. 2187	Deny foreign assistance to most of Yugoslavia	June 14, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 2244	U.S.-Panama Security Act of 1999	June 16, 1999: HIRC, Banking, Armed Services, Perm. Select Intelligence
H.R. 2269	Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers Act of 1999 (See, however, Foreign Relations Auth. Act, Title XII, subtitle F, incorporated into Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 3194))	June 17, 1999: HIRC, Armed Services
H.R. 2381	Protection of United States Troops from Foreign Prosecution Act of 1999	June 29, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 2616	Encryption for the National Interest Act	July 27, 1999: Judiciary, HIRC, Govt Reform
H.R. 2809	Suspend foreign assistance to Indonesia (See also H.R. 2838, S. 1568)	Sep. 8, 1999: HIRC, Banking
H.R. 2822	Oppose international financial institution votes for Indonesia	Sep. 9, 1999: Banking
H.R. 2838	Suspend foreign assistance to Indonesia (See also H.R. 2809, S. 1568)	Sep. 9, 1999: HIRC, Banking
H.R. 2895	Restrict foreign assistance to Indonesia	Sep. 21, 1999: HIRC, Banking
H.R. 2969	Ecosystem and Indigenous Peoples Protection Act (World Bank)	Sep. 29, 1999: Banking
H.R. 3027	Russian Economic Restoration and Justice Act of 1999 (IMF)	Oct. 5, 1999: Banking, HIRC
H.R. 3154	Comprehensive Antitrafficking in Persons Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 3244, enacted as P.L. 106-386; H.R. 1238, H.R. 1356, S. 600, S. 1842)	Oct. 27, 1999: HIRC, Judiciary, Banking
H.R. 3157	Restrict foreign assistance to Indonesia	Oct. 27, 1999: Banking, HIRC
H.R. 3825	Humanitarian Exports Leading to Peace Act of 2000 (food and medicine for Iraq)	Mar. 2, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4053	United States-Southeastern Europe Democratization and Burdensharing Act of 2000	Mar. 22, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4072	Dubai Investments/United Arab Emirates (UAE) Debt Repayment Act of 2000	Mar. 23, 2000: HIRC

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 4102	Votes in international financial institutions against loans to countries restricting oil production	Mar. 28, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4211	Global Democracy Promotion Act of 2000 (prohibits the restricting of foreign assistance on free speech grounds)	Apr. 6, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4233	Limits foreign military financing to Egypt	Apr. 11, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4319	East Timor Repatriation and Security Act of 2000 (See also H.R. 4357)	Apr. 13, 2000: HIRC, HASC
H.R. 4357	East Timor Repatriation and Security Act of 2000 (See also H.R. 4319)	May 2, 2000: HIRC, HASC
H.R. 4509	Delay approval of normal trade relation status for China pending WTO accession	May 19, 2000: WM
H.R. 4602	Property Protection Act of 2000 (expropriation in Nicaragua)	June 8, 2000: HIRC, B
H.R. 4732	International Energy Fair Pricing Act of 2000 (OPEC)	June 23, 2000: HIRC, B
H.R. 4782	Normal trade relations with Georgia (See, however, H.R. 4868; see also S. 2141)	June 29, 2000: WM
H.R. 4829	China Nonproliferation Act (See also H.R. 4836, S. 2645)	July 12, 2000: IR
H.R. 4836	China Nonproliferation Act (See also H.R. 4829, S. 2645)	July 12, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4860	North Korea Nonproliferation Act of 2000	July 13, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 5006	Iran: religious persecution, international terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction (See also S. 2947)	July 27, 2000: HIRC, WM
H.R. 5147	Consumer Access to a Responsible Accounting of Trade Act of 2000 (diamonds imported from countries afflicted with in Africa)	Sept. 12, 2000: WM
H.R. 5155	Exempting Mexico from drug certification (See also S. 3021)	Sept. 12, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 5522	Sanctions in response to Palestinian Authority unilaterally declaring existence of Palestinian state	Oct. 19, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 5534	Uniform Trade Sanctions Act (prohibiting state and local sanctions)	Oct. 24, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 5564	Conflict Diamonds Elimination Act of 2000	Oct. 26, 2000: WM
H.R. 5603	Burma: prohibit importation of textile, apparel from Burma (See also S. 3246)	Oct. 30, 2000: WM
H.J.Res. 35	Drug certification and Mexico	Mar. 2, 1999: HIRC
H.J.Res. 43	Drug certification and Mexico	Mar. 24, 1999: HIRC, Banking

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
S. 5	Drug-Free Century Act	Jan. 19, 1999: Judiciary
S. 89	People's Republic of China Policy Act of 1999	Jan. 19, 1999: SFRC
S. 226	Nigerian Democracy and Civil Society Empowerment Act of 1999	Jan. 19, 1999: SFRC
S. 281	Indentured labor and child labor	Jan. 21, 1999: Finance
S. 373	Forced and Indentured Child Labor Prevention Act	Feb. 4, 1999: Govt Affairs
S. 554	Drug certification procedures	Mar. 5, 1999: SFRC
S. 565	Drug traffickers posing an unusual and extraordinary threat to the United States	Mar. 8, 1999: Banking
S. 596	Exempt some countries from annual drug certification procedures	Mar. 11, 1999: SFRC
S. 600	International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 3244, enacted as P.L. 106-386; H.R. 1238, H.R. 1356, H.R. 3154, S. 600, S. 1842)	Mar. 11, 1999: SFRC
S. 834	Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 1477)	Apr. 20, 1999: SFRC
S. 1171	Assets of drug traffickers	May 27, 1999: Banking
S. 1271	Drug certification procedures	June 23, 1999: SFRC
S. 1352	North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 1835) (See, however, Foreign Relations Auth. Act, Title VIII, subtitle B, in P.L. 106-113)	July 13, 1999: SFRC
S. 1551	Child Labor Deterrence Act of 1999	Aug. 5, 1999: Finance
S. 2141	Normal trade relation status with Georgia (See H.R. 4868, H.R. 4782)	Mar. 2, 2000: Finance
S. 2182	Oil Price Reduction Act of 2000 (See also H.R. 3822)	Mar. 3, 2000: SFRC
S. 2414	Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (See H.R. 3244)	Apr. 12, 2000: SFRC
S. 2449	Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (See H.R. 3244)	Apr. 13, 2000: SFRC
S. 2548	Make normal trade relation status with China contingent on bilateral agreement on enforcement	May 11, 2000: Finance
S. 2687	Russian Anti-Ship Missile Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (See also H.R. 4022)	June 8, 2000: SFRC
S. 2748	Russian-American Trust and Cooperation Act of 2000 (See also H.R. 4118)	June 16, 2000: SFRC

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
S. 2938	Prohibit assistant to Palestinian Authority if independent statehood is declared (See also H.R. 5272, S. 3007, S. 3280)	July 26, 2000: SFRC
S. 2947	Iran: religious freedom, international terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction (See also H.R. 5006)	July 27, 2000: Finance
S. 3007	Unilateral Palestinian Statehood Disapproval Act of 2000 (See H.R. 5272, S. 2938, S. 3280)	Sept. 6, 2000: SFRC
S. 3202	Dangerous Biological Agent and Toxin Control Act of 2000	Oct. 12, 2000: Judiciary
S. 3246	Burma: prohibit importation of textiles, apparel from Burma (See also H.R. 5603)	Oct. 26, 2000: Finance
S. 3250	Peace Through Negotiations Act of 2000 (sanctions if Palestine Authority unilaterally declares existence of Palestinian state)	Oct. 26, 2000: SFRC
S. 3280	Denial of assistance to Palestinian Authority (See H.R. 5272, S. 2938, S. 3007)	Dec. 15, 2000: SFRC

Cuba-Specific Sanctions or Relief from Sanctions

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
H.R. 181	LIBERTAD Enforcement Act	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 229	Free Trade With Cuba Act	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC, WM, Commerce, Govt Reform
H.R. 230	Cuban Humanitarian Trade Act of 1999	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC, WM
H.R. 256	Cuba Reconciliation Act	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 257	Cash remittances to Cuba	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 258	News bureau exchanges with Cuba	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 259	Travel between the United States and Cuba	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 262	Baseball and Cuba	Jan. 6, 1999: HIRC, Judiciary
H.R. 1181	Lift the embargo	Mar. 18, 1999: HIRC, WM, Commerce, Govt Reform
H.R. 1644	Cuban Food and Medicine Security Act of 1999 (See also S. 926)	Apr. 29, 1999: HIRC, Agriculture
H.R. 2422	Cuban Drug-Trafficking Act of 1999	July 1, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 3329	No Safe Harbor in Cuba Act	Nov. 10, 1999: HIRC
H.R. 4471	Travel Between the United States and Cuba	May 16, 2000: HIRC
H.R. 4856	United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000 (See also S. 2896)	July 13, 2000: WM
S. 926	Cuban Food and Medicine Security Act of 1999 (See also H.R. 1644)	Apr. 29, 1999: SFRC

H.R. / S.	Title / Intent	Referred to Committee
S. 1829	Castro Bailout Prohibition Act of 1999	Oct. 29, 1999: SFRC
S. 1919	Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act of 2000	Nov. 10, 1999: SFRC
S. 2617	Trade Normalization with Cuba Act	May 24, 2000: Finance
S. 2896	United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000 (See also H.R. 4856)	July 20, 2000: Finance

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